

in addition, described and named Browne's plant upon which the genus *Adelia* was based. The name *Borya* Willd., however, was a later homonym of *Borya* Labill. (Liliaceae).

*Forestiera* was the name proposed for this genus in 1810 by Poiret (Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 132. 1810) who cited both *Adelia* Michx. and *Borya* Willd. in the synonymy. Among the four species listed by Poiret (op. cit. 2: 663–665. 1811 [1812]) are *Forestiera cassinoides*, based on *Borya cassinoides* Willd. and Browne's description and figure ("Cette plante croît aux Antilles. (Herb. Richard.)") and *Forestiera porulosa*, based on *Borya porulosa* Willd. and *Adelia porulosa* Michx. ("Cette plante croît dans la Floride, sur les côtes de la mer.").

It is clear, then, that Patrick Browne's plant bears the specific epithet *cassinoides*, (not *porulosa*). Moreover, since this is the species upon which P. Browne's *Adelia* is based (and therefore also *Borya* Willd. and *Forestiera* Poir.) it should be considered as the type of the genus. Since *Adelia* L. (Euphorbiaceae) has been conserved over *Adelia* Browne, the correct name for the genus is *Forestiera* Poir., but the type remains the same.

The type species of the genus *Forestiera* is *Borya cassinoides* Willd. (= *Adelia cassinoides* (Willd.) O. Ktze. = *Forestiera cassinoides* (Willd.) Poir.).—KENNETH A. WILSON, GRAY HERBARIUM AND ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

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A NEW RHODODENDRON STATION IN MAINE.—As a result of an intensive botanical and horticultural study of native *Rhododendron maximum* colonies in Maine and New Hampshire, one hitherto unreported stand has come to our attention. Professor Elwyn Meader of the Department of Horticulture, University of New Hampshire learned of it first and called it to the attention of the senior author.

A visit was made by the authors and notes taken on November 4, 1957. This is a very small colony consisting of rather uniform plants standing about 2½ feet high and covering an area about 10 feet long and 6 feet wide. It is situated a short distance in from the north shore of Horn Pond, Acton, York County, Maine, and is not more than ¼ mile from the Maine-New Hampshire boundary. The environment is a mixed forest on a gentle south-facing slope. Deciduous species predominate but some large trees of *Pinus*

*Strobilus* and *Tsuga canadensis* occur not far away. The Rhododendrons are obviously young and it might be thought, therefore, that the colony is new and was established there recently either with the help of man or by means of natural migration. However, there is no information that the colony was planted nor is it likely that an attractive ornamental species would be planted in this kind of situation. The nearest known natural colony is the well known one in Sanford which is more than 11 miles away. It seems improbable that *R. maximum* with its particularly relic character in New England traversed this distance in recent years.

It may be more reasonable to conclude that there was formerly a larger colony in the area. Lumbering which is known to us as having been disastrous to other Rhododendron stands was formerly carried on at the Acton site and probably resulted in the almost complete destruction of the Rhododendrons. Fortunately, a few have survived. Now it will be interesting to see if it will regain its former abundance in future years.—RADCLIFFE PIKE AND A. R. HODGDON, DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM.

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THE TYPE OF VAUCHERIA COMPACTA VAR. KOKSOAKENSIS.—In describing this variety on page 286 of *Rhodora*, Volume 60, we inadvertently neglected to cite the type specimen. The following should have appeared on that page. TYPE: *R. C. Wilce 830*, collected on the eastern shore near the mouth of the Koksoak River, Québec, Canada, Sept. 1, 1955, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.—JOHN L. BLUM AND ROBERT T. WILCE.

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